



مراجعات النخبة

بنك الاسئلة ICT

مراجعة نوفمبر - الفصل الدراسي الاول

2025-2026

ICT



5th

Primary



Prepared by:
Mrs. Aya Khalid

Trust Academy Online
Exclusive Manager
Mr. Amr Mohi
01022766007

Trust Academy Online

مراجعات النخبة
من
تراست أكاديمي اونلاين
2026

أكاديمية تراست
اونلاين
ابتدائي-إعدادي-ثانوي

لغات - تجريبي - عربي - أزهرى

ناشيونال - انترناشيونال

(مناهج امريكي - كامبردج - مناهج خليجية)



- متاح حجز مجموعات الشرح الشهرية
- مع فريق اساتذة اعداد مراجعات النخبة
- أنظمة مجموعات شهرية تناسب الجميع
- مجموعات تأسيس لجميع المواد والاعمار
- قسم خاص للغات الاجنبية

SCAN ME



CONNECT US
01022766007

يمكنكم الحصول على مراجعات النخبة لجميع الصفوف
وفيديوهات الشرح المميزة من خلال مسح رمز ال QR Code
يرجى مراعاة حقوق صاحب المحتوى

Lesson 1 : Methods of Data and Information Protection**5 Ways to Protect Yourself and Information****① Share less personal information online:**

- The **less** information you share, the **safer** you are.

Note

>> Personal Information includes:

1. Your name.
2. Your address.
3. Your date of birth.
4. Your passwords.

① شارك قدرا أقل من معلوماتك الشخصية على الإنترنت

كلما قلت المعلومات التي تشاركها، كنت في أمان أكثر.

ملاحظة: المعلومات الشخصية تشمل:

1. اسمك.
2. عنوانك.
3. تاريخ ميلادك.
4. كلمات مرورك.

② Use strong and unique passwords:

Remember: Strong passwords contain:

1. Letters.
2. Numbers
3. Symbols.
4. Not less than 8 characters.

- استخدم كلمات مرور قوية وفريدة.

- كلمات المرور القوية تحتوي على أحرف وأرقام ورموز، ولا تقل عن 8 أحرف.

③ Install antivirus software:

It detects and removes **viruses** from you devices.

ثبت برنامج مكافحة فيروسات

هذا البرنامج يكشف الفيروسات ويزيلها من أجهزتك.

④ Keep your devices updated:

Updates often close weaknesses that hackers may use.

حافظ على تحديث أجهزتك باستمرار:

– التحديثات غالباً تقوم بغلق الثغرات التي من الممكن أن يستغلها الهاكرز.

⑤ Back up your data:

A backup can be done:

Automatically: using an app.

Manually: using a flash memory or an external hard drive.

– An external hard drive has more space than a flash memory.

انسخ بياناتك احتياطياً:

يمكن إجراء النسخ الاحتياطي:

① تلقائياً باستخدام تطبيق.

② أو يدوياً باستخدام ذاكرة فلاش أو قرص صلب خارجي.

– مساحة القرص الصلب الخارجي أكبر من مساحة ذاكرة الفلاش.

Lesson 2 : Password Management

① Phishing

- It is sending a message via email or social media applications that looks real but isn't.

التصيد الاحتيالي: هو إرسال رسالة عبر البريد الإلكتروني أو تطبيقات التواصل الاجتماعي تبدو حقيقية، ولكنها ليست كذلك.

② Smishing

- It is the same as phishing but is a text message instead of an email.

هو مثل التصيد الاحتيالي: ولكنه عبارة عن رسالة نصية بدلا من البريد الإلكتروني.

How to identify phishing messages??

كيفية التعرف على رسائل التصيد

- ① They include misspelled words or grammar errors.
- ② They ask for too much personal data.

يمكن التعرف على مثل هذه الرسائل، من خلال احتوائها على:

1. أخطاء إملائية ونحوية.
2. طلبات للحصول على الكثير من البيانات الشخصية.

How to be safe online?

كيف تكون آمناً على الإنترنت ؟

① Password Manager برنامج إدارة كلمات المرور

- ① It creates a strong, unique password for each of your accounts.
- ② also checks if your passwords are too weak or used by someone else.
- ③ It tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.

- ① ينشئ لك كلمات مرور قوية وفريدة لكل حساب من حساباتك.
- ② يفحص أيضا ما إذا كانت كلمات المرور التي لديك ضعيفة جدا، أو مستخدمة من قبل شخص آخر.
- ③ يخبرك أيضا إذا كانت إحدى كلمات المرور الخاصة بك قد سرقت عبر الإنترنت.

② Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

المصادقة متعددة العوامل

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is used to **strengthen** your passwords.

→ You provide at least **two** ways of identifying yourself, such as:

- ① Something the user knows (a **password**).
- ② Something the user has (a **code** sent to their phone).

–المصادقة متعددة العوامل تستخدم لتقوية كلمات المرور الخاصة بك، وهي

تعني تقديم طريقتين على الأقل لتعريف نفسك، مثل:

- ① شيء يعرفه المستخدم (كلمة المرور).
- ① شيء يمتلكه المستخدم (يتم إرسال الرمز إلى الهاتف).



Lesson 3 :Dealing with Fraudulent Websites

→Fraudulent websites may try to trick you and steal your personal data, money, or even gain access to your devices.

- المواقع الاحتيالية قد تحاول خداعك، وسرقة بياناتك الشخصية أو أموالك، أو الوصول إلى أجهزتك.

Some Types of Scam Websites

بعض أنواع المواقع الإلكترونية الاحتيالية

Online Shopping Scam Websites	Scareware Scam Websites	Sweepstakes Scam Websites
They never send you the correct items you bought.	They say your computer has a problem and you need to download something.	They offer you a prize that never comes.
		
المواقع الاحتيالية للتسوق عبر الإنترنت لا ترسل إليك أبدا الأغراض التي اشتريتها بشكل صحيح.	المواقع الاحتيالية لبرمجيات التخويف تتضمن تحذيرات مزيفة تشير إلى وجود مشكلة ما في الكمبيوتر الخاص بك وأنت في حاجة لتحميل تطبيق معين.	المواقع الاحتيالية عبر الجوائز في هذه الحالة تعرض عليك جائزة لا تحصل عليها مطلقا.

How to avoid scam websites??

كيفية تجنب المواقع الاحتيالية ؟

- ① Check that the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the website is credible.
- ② Check for misspelling or bad grammar.
- ③ Do a search online to see if it is a known scam.

- تحقق من عنوان الموقع الإلكتروني (URL)

- تحقق من وجود أخطاء إملائية أو نحوية.

- إجراء بحث عبر شبكة الإنترنت لمعرفة ما إذا كان الموقع الذي تستخدمه هو موقع احتيالي معروف

If you are a victim of a scam website:

- ① **Report** it to your parents or teacher.
- ② You can also contact the **Child Helpline** or The General Department for Combating Internet Crimes.

إذا وقعت ضحية لأحد المواقع الإلكترونية الاحتيالية، فعليك :

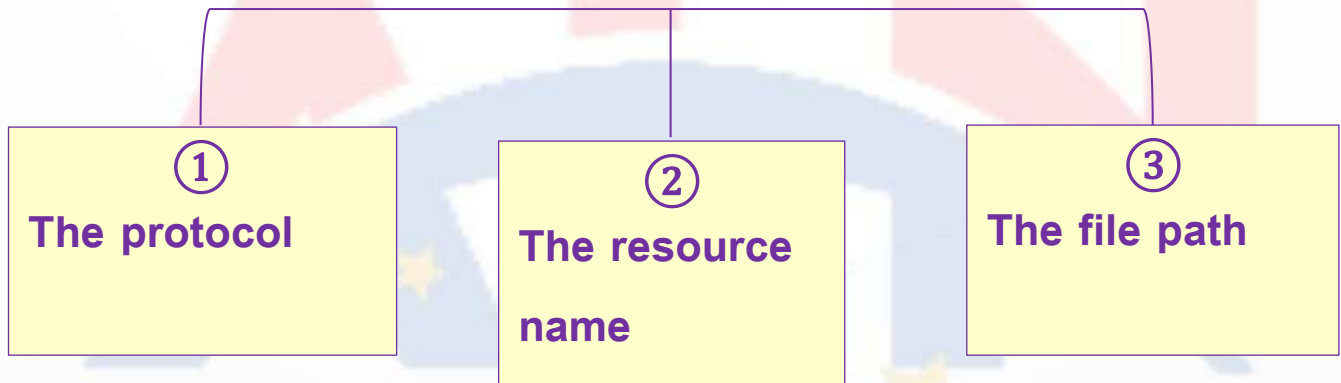
- ① الإبلاغ عن الأمر، أخبر والديك أو معلمك.
- ② الاتصال بخط مساعدة الطفل، أو بالإدارة العامة لمكافحة جرائم الإنترنت.



The URL

→ All URLs are made up of three main parts:

- تتكون جميع عناوين URL من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية



<https://www.ekb.com/index.html>

PROTOCOL

RESOURCE NAME

FILE PATH

too much

ضغوط علي

تتكون

مغغوط



Lesson 4 : Copyrights**حقوق النشر Copyright**

→ The international **symbol** for copyright is © (letter C with a circle around it).

Copyright protects creators' work including:

- ① Books ② Images ③ Music
- ④ Movies ⑤ Games ⑥ Software
- ⑦ Websites

الرمز الدولي لحقوق النشر هو © مع دائرة حوله.

نحمي حقوق الطبع والنشر عمل المبدعين بما في ذلك:

المواقع الإلكترونية	الموسيقى	الكتب
البرامج	الألعاب	الصور
الأفلام		

When you use copyrighted content:

- ① You should **ask for permission** to use it.
- ② Credit the sources.

- عند استخدامك محتوى محميا بحقوق النشر:

① اطلب الإذن قبل استخدام أي محتوى.

② اذكر المصادر.

What creative works are NOT covered by copyright ??

ما هي الأعمال الإبداعية التي لا تغطيها حقوق النشر؟

- ① Works in the public domain ② Facts
- ③ Discoveries ④ Official documents
- ⑤ Creative works whose owner has been dead for 50 years

- ① الأعمال التي تصنف ملكية عامة ② الحقائق والوقائع.
- ③ الاكتشافات. ④ الوثائق الرسمية.
- ⑤ الأعمال الإبداعية التي مر على وفاة صاحبها 50 عاما.

Public Domain

– It includes all creative works that are not covered by copyright law.

الملكية العامة تشمل جميع الأعمال الإبداعية التي لا يغطيها قانون حقوق النشر.

Creative Commons Reuse License

–It means the owner of a creative work **gives permission** to reuse his work anytime and anywhere for free.

رخصة المشاع الإبداعي: تعني أن صاحب العمل الإبداعي يُعطي الإذن بإعادة استخدام عمله في أي وقت وفي أي مكان مجاناً.

المحتوى المكتوب Written Content

→ You should only use a **small part** of someone's writing (few words or a few sentences).

→ This can be done through:

- ① Direct quotation.
- ② **Paraphrasing** the ideas in your own style.

In both cases, you must mention the names of the writers.

عند إعداد ورقتك البحثية: لا يجوز أن تستعين إلا بجزء صغير فقط من كتابات الشخص (بعض الكلمات أو الجمل).



ويمكن عمل ذلك من خلال :

- ① الاقتباس المباشر.
 - ② إعادة صياغة الأفكار بأسلوبك الخاص.
- وفي الحالتين يجب أن تذكر أسماء الكتاب.

Images

→ Images are also protected by copyright.

→ When you use an image, you should mention:

- ① The title
- ② The artist's or photographer's name
- ③ A link to the image
- ④ The kind of copyright it is protected by

- الصور أيضًا مشمولة بحماية حقوق النشر.

- عندما تريد استخدام صورة، اذكر عنوانها، واسم الرسام أو المصور الفوتوغرافي، ورابط النسخة الأصلية من الصورة، ونوع حقوق النشر التي تحميها.

Lesson 5 : Selecting Digital Sources**Facts and Opinions**

Facts	Opinions
① They can be proven. ② They <u>cannot</u> be debated. ③ They are true for everyone. ① يمكن إثباتها. ② لا تحتمل الجدل. ③ تنطبق على الجميع.	① They are based on someone's <u>views</u> and <u>experiences</u>. ② They can be debated. ③ They are <u>not true</u> for everyone. ① تستند إلى وجهات نظر الشخص وخبراته. ② تحتمل الجدل. ③ لا تنطبق على الجميع.

Using multiple sources and facts:

استخدام مصادر وحقائق متعددة:

>> If you use several sources, make sure they agree with each other.

إذا استخدمت عدة مصادر، فتأكد من توافقها.

>> If one source mentions something, it doesn't mean it is a fact and you accept it.

إذا ذكر مصدر واحد معلومة، فهذا لا يعني أنها حقيقة يجب قبولها.

>> Always make sure all your sources are reliable, and based on facts, not opinions.

تأكد دائما من أن جميع مصادرك موثوقة، ومبنية على حقائق، لا آراء.

Types of reliable digital sources:

أنواع المصادر الرقمية الموثوقة:

→ The reliable sources are not just text websites.

→ They can also be:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| ① Maps. | ② Graphs. |
| ③ Tables. | ④ Charts. |

- المصادر الموثوقة ليست مجرد مواقع نصية.

- يمكن أن تكون أيضا

① خرائط ② رسوم بيانية.

③ جداول ④ مخططات بيانية.

Finally, when doing research:

Use reliable digital source

وأخيرا، عند إجراء البحث:

→ Check the accuracy of your information from more than one reference.

تأكد من صحة معلوماتك من أكثر من مرجع.

Lesson 6 : Citing Information

Ways to Document Information

① Write notes in your own words:

→ Always include the author's name and the website link (URL).

If you copy exact words, put them between quotation marks " ".

- أولاً : اكتب ملاحظتك بحيث تتضمن اسم المؤلف وعنوان الموقع الإلكتروني (URL) الذي تستخدمه. وإذا نسخت أي كلمات حرفياً، فتأكد من وضعها بين علامتي اقتباس " ".

② Paraphrasing:

It's using your own words to explain the ideas of the writer (author).

→ Some ways to do paraphrasing:

① Change some of the vocabulary words.

② Change the order of the ideas.

③ Change the sentence structure.

→ Make sure to respect the original source.

→ For every quote, explain where it came from (the source) and why you used it.

ثانياً: استخدم كلماتك الخاصة لشرح أفكار الكاتب (المؤلف).

- بعض الطرق لإعادة الصياغة :

- ① تغيير بعض مفردات الكلمات.
 - ② تغيير ترتيب الأفكار
 - ③ تغيير هيكل الجملة
 - ④ تأكد من احترام المصدر الأصلي.
- لكل اقتباس، قم بتوضيح من أين جاء الاقتباس (مصدر المعلومة ولماذا استخدمته).

③ Citing the Sources:

At the end of your research report, you list your sources on a 'Works Cited' page.

→ Arrange this list alphabetically by the author's last name.

- ① If there is no author, arrange it by the title.
- ② Include the source name, date, and URL.
- ③ If a permalink is available, use it instead of the URL.

ثالثًا: - في نهاية تقريرك، ضع مصادرك في صفحة "قائمة المراجع".

- رتب هذه القائمة أبجديا حسب اسم عائلة المؤلف:

- ① إذا لم يكن هناك مؤلف فرتبها حسب العنوان
- ② ضع اسم المصدر والتاريخ وعنوان الموقع الإلكتروني. URL
- ③ إذا كان الرابط الدائم متاحًا، فاستخدمه بدلا من رابط. URL

مراجعات النخبة
you
can
do it

Citing a YouTube video:

① Use the **uploader** as the author (creator) of the video.

① استخدم اسم المحمل كمؤلف.

② Include the **date** the video was uploaded.

② قم بتضمين تاريخ تحميل الفيديو

③ Include the **video title** followed by the word "video".

③ قم بتضمين عنوان الفيديو وأضف كلمة «فيديو» بعده.

④ Include the name of the site (**YouTube**) and the **URL** of the video.

④ قم بتضمين اسم الموقع (YouTube) وعنوان URL الخاص بالفيديو.

Example :

RTV, 2019. Very Nile video. YouTube,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yH5SVIlgN_gY

Choose the correct answer:

1- your devices regularly keeps your data safe.

a. Uploading b. Updating

c. Deleting d. Restarting

2- Using passwords help protect your accounts.

a. strong b. different c. weak d. both a and b

ICT

3- The provides at least two ways of identifying yourself.

- a. password b. phishing c. hacker d. MFA

4- You can identify phishing messages by the presence of.....

- a. bad grammar b. misspelling
c. requesting personal data d. all of them

5- Asking for too much personal information is a sign of...

- a. backup b. security c. safety d. phishing

6- Multi-factor authentication is providing at least way(s) to identify yourself.

- a. one b. two c. three d. four

7- is sending a message via email that looks real but isn't.

- a. Tagging b. Phishing c. Blocking d. Banning

8- Smishing is the same thing as phishing, but it is sent by.....

- a. an email b. a text message
c. Facebook d. none of them

9- tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.

- a. A password manager b. MFA

C. PIN

d. A scam

10- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is

- a. using one way of identifying yourself
- b. using at least two ways of identifying yourself
- c. never identifying yourself
- d. providing weak passwords

11- If a text message encourages you to act quickly, it is a type of

- a. phishing b. smishing c. emails d. both a and b

12- The password management software is used to create...

- a. strong passwords b. weak passwords
- c. formulas d. copies

13- - Your name, address, date of birth, and password are called

- a. personal identification information
- b. backups c. computer hackers d. email

14- A/An is the computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way.

- a. external HDD b. keyboard c. mouse d. screen

15- You can protect your files from viruses or loss by creating

- a. device shutdown b. backups

c. personal data

d. none of men.

16- Passwords must be for each website you register on.

a. similar

b. weak

c. easy

d. different

17- Backup copies of files are created on

a. a flash memory

b. an external hard disk

c. both a and b

d. none of them

18- To keep your data safe, use programs on all your devices.

a. social media

b. antivirus

c. browser

d. MS Excel

19- The hard disk usually has space (than/as) the flash memory.

a. more

b. less

c. the same

d. none of them

20- The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) begins with the....

a. file path

b. protocol

c. resource name

d. blog

21- If you fall victim to a scam website, you

a. not tell anyone about that

b. report what happened.

c. deal with them more

d. trust that site

22- Mohamed fell victim to one of the scam websites. He could report it by calling the with his father's help.

- a. Child Helpline
- b. doctor
- c. General Department for Combating Internet Crimes
- d. both a and c

23- You want to access the Egyptian Knowledge Bank. You look at the URL, and it says <https://www.ekkbb.com>. What is wrong with the URL?

- a. The protocol
- b. The resource name
- c. The file Path
- d. Blog.

24- Fraudulent websites may steal your

- a. data
- b. money
- c. both of them
- d. none of them

25- Scareware websites are

- a. sites that show fake warnings
- b. sites that offer fake prizes
- c. shopping websites
- d. trusted websites

26- To access the site, the ... is written in the search engine.

- a. URL
- b. bookmark
- c. file
- d. image

27- is/are scam websites that offer you a prize that never comes.

- a. Online shopping
- b. Scarewares

c. Protocols

d. Sweepstakes

28- can be a scam website that never sends you the correct items you bought.

a. Sweepstakes

b. Scareware

c. Online shopping

d. A hacker

29- Information that results from research and observation, can be proven, and cannot be disputed is called a/an

a. data

b. opinion

c. digital footprint

d. fact

30- is/are based on someone's views and experiences.

a. Facts

b. Opinions

c. Reliable

d. Data

31- Reliable digital sources include

a. graphs

b. tables

c. maps

d. all of them

32- Facts

a. can be proven

b. can't be proven

c. are based on someone's views and experiences

d. can be debated

33- cannot be proven, but they can be debated.

a. Problems

b. Opinions

c. Facts

d. Limited spaces

34- can't be debated and are true for everyone.

a. Opinions

b. Facts

c. Digital sources

d. Blogs

35- Opinions

- a. can't be debated b. can be proven
- c. are based on someone's views and experiences
- d. none of them

36- Copyright protects

- a. creative works b. old devices
- c. random data d. toy

37- Copyright protects all the following, except

- a. books b. websites c. images d. discoveries

38- To use someone else's work, you must

- a. share it b. ask for permission
- c. change it d. print it

39- The international symbol for copyright is

- a. "R" b. * c. @ d. ©

40- gives creators legal protection for the things they create.

- a. Hybrid backup b. Hard disk.
- c. Copyright d. Creating

41- Creative works that are not covered by copyright are.....

- a. websites b. public domain

c. copyrights

d. books

42- sources do not fall under copyrights.

a. Public domain

b. Discoveries

c. Facts

d. All of them

43- The Egyptian law gives freedom to use a creator's creative work years after their death.

a. 20

b. 30

c. 40

d. 50

Put (✓) or (X):

1- There is only one way to backup data using a flash memory. ()

2- Use antivirus software on all your devices and update your devices regularly to protect your files. ()

3- One of the ways to be safe is to limit the personal information you share online. ()

4- You should limit the personal information you share online. ()

5- A backup must be created for important data to prevent data loss on your device. ()

6- Strong passwords contain letters, numbers, and special signs. ()

7- Phishing is one of the ways that hackers use to get your password. ()

8- MFA provides only one way to identify yourself. ()

- 9- Strong passwords contain letters and numbers only.()
- 10- Phishing is sending a text message that looks real but isn't. ()
- 11- Password managers create strong and unique passwords. ()
- 12- Phishing messages are free from grammar errors.()
- 13 - MFA is an abbreviation for multi-factor authentication. ()
- 14- A password manager software is used to create strong passwords. ()
- 15- You can use a URL to access the site you want. ()
- 16- A trusted website has spelling errors. ()
- 17- There are three types of scam websites: online shopping, scareware, and sweepstakes. ()
- 18- All URLs are made up of two main parts. ()
- 19- You should avoid accessing scam websites. ()
- 20- If you received a message saying that you won a prize, you should send your bank account to receive it. ()
- 21- Sweepstakes are sites that say your computer has a problem and you need to download something. ()
- 22- The last part of the URL is the file path. ()
- 23- Discoveries and facts are not covered by copyrights.()

ICT

24- The Egyptian law gives freedom to use a creator's creative work 50 years after their death. ()

25- When using a photo, you must credit the photographer. ()

26- It is not necessary to ask for permission before using any copyrighted content. ()

27- A reliable source contains misspellings or bad grammar. ()

28- Facts are based on someone's views and experiences. ()

29- When doing a research, make sure the information is based on fact instead of opinions. ()

30- Facts are statements that can be proven. ()

31- pinions result from research and observation and can be proven. ()

مراجعات النخبة

Complete the missing parts using the words between the brackets:

(1)

(flash memory – virus – password - personal information - external hard disk)

- 1- Hackers can send a to all the email addresses in your email.
- 2- Your includes your name, address, date of birth, and passwords.
- 3- A should include letters, numbers and special signs.
4. The has less space than the, but they are used for the same purpose.

(2)

(Phishing - Smishing - Multi-factor authentication - password manager)

- 1- The tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.
2. provides at least two ways of identifying yourself.
- 3- is sending a message via email or social media applications that looks real but isn't.
4. is sending a message via text messages to steal your data.

(3)

(URL - Opinions - Facts - EKB - book)

- 1- are based on research and observation and can be proven.
- 2- are based on a person's views and experiences.
- 3- You can type the in the search engine.
- 4- The is one of the reliable digital sources.

Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

(1)

Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Public domains	a. protect both printed and digital content.
2- Copyrights	b. is the international symbol for copyright.
3- ©	c. are creative works that are not covered by the copyright law.

(1) (2) (3)

Test

Choose the correct answer:

1- Phishing is

- a. sending a text message
- b. sending a message via email and social media applications
- c. phone calls
- d. spying on phone calls

2- The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) starts with the ...

- a. protocol
- b. file path
- c. resource name
- d. MFA

3- The Egyptian knowledge Band is a/an source

- a. false
- b. unreliable
- c. bad
- d. reliable

4- You can use to write the author's important sayings.

- a. a bold font
- b. underlining
- c. quotation marks
- d. # #

5- A/An is one computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way.

- a. external hard disk
- b. mouse
- c. keyboard
- d. screen

6- We use the marks when the author's statements are important and memorable in order to include them as they are in the notes.

- a. " "
- b. # #
- c. @@
- d. &&

7- When documenting the source of information quoted from a YouTube video, we use as the author.

- a. the uploader's name b. the owner's name
- c. the name of the person who watched the video
- d. the name of the person who deleted the video

8- You should include your at the end of your research.

- a. introduction b. password c. Pll d. citation

9- Paraphrasing an author's ideas means changing the

- a. original meaning b. words and sentence structure
- c. author's name d. publication date

10- The references in a 'Work Cited' list are usually sorted by the author's

- a. first name b. last name c. birth date d. age

Put (✓) or (✗):

1- Smishing is sending a message via email or social media applications that looks real but isn't. ()

2- One of the ways of online phishing scam is to offer fake rewards and prizes. ()

3- A reliable source contains misspelling or bad grammar.

()

4- Multi-Factor Authentication is providing one way to identify yourself. ()

5- The screen is a computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way. ()

6- The citations should be in alphabetical order. ()

7- Quotes don't support your ideas and arguments. ()

8- You must show respect for the author by paraphrasing their text. ()

9- If there are important sayings or information in your research, put them between quotation marks " ". ()

Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Citations	a. may be words or pictures that you click on to access the site.
2- URL	b. is the international symbol for copyrights.
3- ©	c. sites contain fake situations to steal your data.
4- Scam	d. should be included at the end of your research.
5- A permalink	e. is the abbreviation of "Uniform Resource Locator".

(1) (2) (3) (4)

(5)



مراجعات النخبة

مراجعة نوفمبر - الفصل الدراسي الاول

2025-2026



5th
Primary

Prepared by:
Mrs. Aya Khalid

Choose the correct answer:

1- your devices regularly keeps your data safe.

- a. Uploading b. Updating
c. Deleting d. Restarting

2- Using passwords help protect your accounts.

- a. strong b. different c. weak d. both a and b

3- The provides at least two ways of identifying yourself.

- a. password b. phishing c. hacker d. MFA

4- You can identify phishing messages by the presence of.....

- a. bad grammar b. misspelling
c. requesting personal data d. all of them

5- Asking for too much personal information is a sign of...

- a. backup b. security c. safety d. phishing

6- Multi-factor authentication is providing at least way(s) to identify yourself.

- a. one b. two c. three d. four

7- is sending a message via email that looks real but isn't.

- a. Tagging b. Phishing c. Blocking d. Banning

ICT

8- Smishing is the same thing as phishing, but it is sent by.....

a. an email

b. a text message

c. Facebook

d. none of them

9- tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.

a. A password manager

b. MFA

c. PIN

d. A scam

10- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is

a. using one way of identifying yourself

b. using at least two ways of identifying yourself

c. never identifying yourself

d. providing weak passwords

11- If a text message encourages you to act quickly, it is a type of

a. phishing

b. smishing

c. emails

d. both a and b

12- The password management software is used to create...

a. strong passwords

b. weak passwords

c. formulas

d. copies

13- - Your name, address, date of birth, and password are called

a. personal identification information

b. backups

c. computer hackers

d. email

14- A/An is the computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way.

a. external HDD

b. keyboard

c. mouse

d. screen

15- You can protect your files from viruses or loss by creating

a. device shutdown

b. backups

c. personal data

d. none of men.

16- Passwords must be for each website you register on.

a. similar

b. weak

c. easy

d. different

17- Backup copies of files are created on

a. a flash memory

b. an external hard disk

c. both a and b

d. none of them

18- To keep your data safe, use programs on all your devices.

a. social media

b. antivirus

c. browser

d. MS Excel

19- The hard disk usually has space (than/as) the flash memory.

a. more

b. less

c. the same

d. none of them

20- The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) begins with the....

- a. file path b. protocol c. resource name d. blog

21- If you fall victim to a scam website, you

a. not tell anyone about that

b. report what happened.

c. deal with them more

d. trust that site

22- Mohamed fell victim to one of the scam websites. He could report it by calling the with his father's help.

a. Child Helpline

b. doctor

c. General Department for Combating Internet Crimes

d. both a and c

23- You want to access the Egyptian Knowledge Bank. You look at the URL, and it says https://www.ekkbb.com. What is wrong with the URL?

a. The protocol

b. The resource name

c. The file Path

d. Blog.

24- Fraudulent websites may steal your

a. data

b. money

c. both of them

d. none of them

25- Scareware websites are

a. sites that show fake warnings

ICT

b. sites that offer fake prizes

c. shopping websites

d. trusted websites

26- To access the site, the ... is written in the search engine.

a. URL

b. bookmark

c. file

d. image

27- is/are scam websites that offer you a prize that never comes.

a. Online shopping

b. Scarewares

c. Protocols

d. Sweepstakes

28- can be a scam website that never sends you the correct items you bought.

a. Sweepstakes

b. Scareware

c. Online shopping

d. A hacker

29- Information that results from research and observation, can be proven, and cannot be disputed is called a/an

a. data

b. opinion

c. digital footprint

d. fact

30- is/are based on someone's views and experiences.

a. Facts

b. Opinions

c. Reliable

d. Data

31- Reliable digital sources include

a. graphs

b. tables

c. maps

d. all of them

32- Facts

a. can be proven

b. can't be proven

c. are based on someone's views and experiences

d. can be debated

33- cannot be proven, but they can be debated.

a. Problems b. Opinions c. Facts d. Limited spaces

34- can't be debated and are true for everyone.

a. Opinions b. Facts c. Digital sources d. Blogs

35- Opinions

a. can't be debated b. can be proven

c. are based on someone's views and experiences

d. none of them

36- Copyright protects

a. creative works b. old devices

c. random data d. toy

37- Copyright protects all the following, except

a. books b. websites c. images d. discoveries

38- To use someone else's work, you must

a. share it b. ask for permission

c. change it d. print it

39- The international symbol for copyright is

a. "R" b. * c. @ d. ©

ICT

40- gives creators legal protection for the things they create.

- a. Hybrid backup b. Hard disk.
c. Copyright d. Creating

41- Creative works that are not covered by copyright are.....

- a. websites b. public domain
c. copyrights d. books

42- sources do not fall under copyrights.

- a. Public domain b. Discoveries
c. Facts d. All of them

43- The Egyptian law gives freedom to use a creator's creative work years after their death.

- a. 20 b. 30 c. 40 d. 50

Put (✓) or (X):

- 1- There is only one way to backup data using a flash memory. (X)
- 2- Use antivirus software on all your devices and update your devices regularly to protect your files. (✓)
- 3- One of the ways to be safe is to limit the personal information you share online. (✓)
- 4- You should limit the personal information you share online. (✓)
- 5- A backup must be created for important data to prevent data loss on your device. (✓)
- 6- Strong passwords contain letters, numbers, and special signs. (✓)
- 7- Phishing is one of the ways that hackers use to get your password. (✓)

- 8- MFA provides only one way to identify yourself. (X)
- 9- Strong passwords contain letters and numbers only. (X)
- 10- Phishing is sending a text message that looks real but isn't. (X)
- 11- Password managers create strong and unique passwords. (✓)
- 12- Phishing messages are free from grammar errors. (X)
- 13- MFA is an abbreviation for multi-factor authentication. (✓)
- 14- A password manager software is used to create strong passwords. (✓)
- 15- You can use a URL to access the site you want. (✓)
- 16- A trusted website has spelling errors. (X)
- 17- There are three types of scam websites: online shopping, scareware, and sweepstakes. (✓)
- 18- All URLs are made up of two main parts (X)
- 19- You should avoid accessing scam websites. (✓)
- 20- If you received a message saying that you won a prize, you should send your bank account to receive it. (X)
- 21- Sweepstakes are sites that say your computer has a problem and you need to download something. (X)
- 22- The last part of the URL is the file path. (✓)
- 23- Discoveries and facts are not covered by copyrights. (✓)
- 24- The Egyptian law gives freedom to use a creator's creative work 50 years after their death. (✓)
- 25- When using a photo, you must credit the photographer. (✓)
- 26- It is not necessary to ask for permission before using any copyrighted content. (X)
- 27- A reliable source contains misspellings or bad grammar. (X)
- 28- Facts are based on someone's views and experiences. (X)
- 29- When doing a research, make sure the information is based on fact instead of opinions. (✓)
- 30- Facts are statements that can be proven. (✓)
- 31- Opinions result from research and observation and can be proven. (X)

Complete the missing parts using the words between the brackets

(1) (flash memory – virus – password – personal information – external hard disk)

- 1- Hackers can send a **virus** to all the email addresses in your email.
- 2- Your **personal information** includes your name, address, date of birth, and passwords.
- 3- A **password** should include letters, numbers, and special signs.
- 4- The **flash memory** has less space than the **external hard disk**, but they are used for the same purpose.

(2) (Phishing - Smishing - Multi-factor authentication - password manager)

- 1- The **password manager** tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.
- 2- **Multi-factor authentication** provides at least two ways of identifying yourself.
- 3- **Phishing** is sending a message via email or social media applications that looks real but isn't.
- 4- **Smishing** is sending a message via text messages to steal your data.

(3) (URL - Opinions - Facts - EKB - book)

- 1- **Facts** are based on research and observation and can be proven.
- 2- **Opinions** are based on a person's views and experiences.
- 3- You can type the **URL** in the search engine.
- 4- The **EKB (Egyptian Knowledge Bank)** is one of the reliable digital sources.

Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

(1)

Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Public domains	a. protect both printed and digital content.
2- Copyrights	b. is the international symbol for copyright.
3- ©	c. are creative works that are not covered by the copyright law.

✓ الإجابات النهائية:

(1) c (2) a (3) b

Test

Choose the correct answer:

1- Phishing is

a. sending a text message

b. sending a message via email and social media applications

c. phone calls

d. spying on phone calls

2- The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) starts with the ...

a. protocol b. file path c. resource name d. MFA

3- The Egyptian knowledge Band is a/an source

a. false

b. unreliable

c. bad

d. reliable

4- You can use to write the author's important sayings.

- a. a bold font
- b. underlining
- c. quotation marks
- d. # #

5- A/An is one computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way.

- a. external hard disk
- b. mouse
- c. keyboard
- d. screen

6- We use the marks when the author's statements are important and memorable in order to include them as they are in the notes.

- a. " "
- b. # #
- c. @@
- d. &&

7- When documenting the source of information quoted from a YouTube video, we use as the author.

- a. the uploader's name
- b. the owner's name
- c. the name of the person who watched the video
- d. the name of the person who deleted the video

8- You should include your at the end of your research.

- a. introduction
- b. password
- c. PlI
- d. citation

9- Paraphrasing an author's ideas means changing the

- a. original meaning
- b. words and sentence structure
- c. author's name
- d. publication date

10- The references in a 'Work Cited' list are usually sorted by the author's

- a. first name b. last name c. birth date d. age

Put (✓) or (X):

- 1- Smishing is sending a message via email or social media applications that looks real but isn't. (X)
- 2- One of the ways of online phishing scam is to offer fake rewards and prizes. (✓)
- 3- A reliable source contains misspelling or bad grammar. (X)
- 4- Multi-Factor Authentication is providing one way to identify yourself. (X)
- 5- The screen is a computer accessory used for saving files in a secure way. (X)
- 6- The citations should be in alphabetical order. (✓)
- 7- Quotes don't support your ideas and arguments. (X)
- 8- You must show respect for the author by paraphrasing their text. (✓)
- 9- If there are important sayings or information in your research, put them between quotation marks “ ”. (✓)

Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Citations	a. may be words or pictures that you click on to access the site.
2- URL	b. is the international symbol for copyrights.
3- ©	c. sites contain fake situations to steal your data.
4- Scam	d. should be included at the end of your research.
5- A permalink	e. is the abbreviation of "Uniform Resource Locator".

✓ الإجابات النهائية:

- (1) d (2) e (3) b (4) c (5) a